

SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1880.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending April 10, 1880, was:

The New Militia Bill.

The elaborate bill of twenty-seven sections reported from the House Militia Committee during the past week contains, with some objectionable and probably unconstitutional features, the most skilful and practicable plan ever yet presented for organizing a national militia. Its basis is evidently the scheme of the national militia convention. which appeared in Mr. STONE's bill, introduced into Congress as long ago as Jan. 29, prehensive basis. It is of the most vital im-1879, and which was reintroduced in the same form into the present Congress by Senator FEBRY, March 16, 1880. But the alterations are striking. The committee's bill, to begin with, only appropriates \$500,000 instead of the \$1,000,000 called for in Mr. FERRY's bill; it also introduces, as a kind of central figure for the whole system, the Chief of Ordnance, who was ignored, at least by name, in the plans of the con-

So far as the proposed money appropriation is concerned, it is only \$300,000 greater than the annual appropriation established as a temporary one seventy years ago, and which should naturally, looking to the country's growth in area and population, be now increased to a million dollars. And surely, with twenty-six millions voted annually to the army, half a million for the militia is not too much. As to the revolution of the new system on the Ordnance Bureau as a pivot, that may not please some of the original projectors of militia reform, while other provisions are fairly open to the charge of centralization of military power at Washington. Still, in these particulars, as in others, there is ample opportunity for improvement during the discussion of the

What can be affirmed is that here is a bill which provides a scheme for gathering the State militias into a national militia like the one contemplated by the founders of the Constitution, but never yet successfully established; for providing them with uniform service clothing, nearly uniform organization, uniform tactics for training, uniform camp equipage, uniform rules and regulations for discipline, uniform camp instruction, and uniform liability to be called into the service of the United States.

The detailed methods by which these de grees of uniformity are insured constitute all there is of the pending bill; and it is to be remarked of them that in all respects they carry uniformity as far as it can lawfully go, under the express reservation of State rights in the matter, by the Constitution, while in other respects they go beyond that

The new bill sweeps away the existing but dead-letter statutes of seventy years ago, with their injunctions on all able-bodied citizens to assemble and be mustered at given periods, armed with flint-lock, hanger, and spontoon. It substitutes a small active National Guard, which shall not, in any State or Territory, exceed 700 regularly uniformed commissioned officers and enlisted men for each Representative or Delegate in Congress. It provides for the suitable arming and equipment of this body, for annual camps of instruction, lasting at least five consecutive days, and for drills at least monthly. It secures careful annual inspections of the militia by regular officers of experience, and the assignment of spare army officers for temporary staff duty in the militia. It insists on the construction of at least one rifle range in each State, and militia practice at it; and it stimulates excellence

in marksmanship by stated annual prizes. That this bill is susceptible of improvement is certain, and probably even some radical improvements in it are indispensable. But it places the possibility of effective Congressional aid to the militia in a clearer. more suggestive, and more inviting light than any bill for the same purpose introduced into Congress for half a century.

The Next Reforms of the British Franchise.

One part of the British community must view with unqualified delight the success of the Liberals in the present elections, and that is the class not yet invested with the franchise. The Liberal party has pledged itself to extend household suffrage to the counties, and also to remove some of the existing inequalities in the distribution of political power. With their advent to office the propriety of such changes will become a practical question of the highest moment, and it is worth while to point out what features, in the present state of things, it is proposed to redress.

Since the last Reform bill the ownership

of real property is nowhere an indispensable condition of exercising the suffrage. There is, nevertheless, a wide difference between counties and boroughs as regards the prerequisites of the electoral franchise. Thus any resident of a borough who only occupies a house for which he pays a rent of ten dollars a year or upward, can vote for the members of Parliament chosen for that locality. In a county, on the other hand, a mere tenant cannot vote for the representatives of the shire unless his rental amount to at least £12, or say \$60 a year. This discrimination against tenants in counties is frequently denounced as a piece of gross injustice, and there is no doubt that the Liberals, as a party, are committed to its abolition. Yet such are the complexities of the British political system that such a measare is by no means the simple and easy thing which at first sight it appears to be It seems impossible to widen the counts franchise in one way without restricting it in another; to extend household suffrage, is other words, to the countles, without modifying the conditions under which the franchise is now exercised in those districts.

Under the actual regime, while only residents can vote in boroughs, a non-resident is qualified to be an elector in counties, prowhiled he owns a freehold worth \$10 a year, or a long lease of the annual value of \$25. It is this feature of the law of which both parties have availed themselves at the recent election in Mid-Lothian by the wholesale manufacture of what are known as "fagget votes," a multitude of small freehold or leasehold estates being created to order, and vested in non-resident adherents of one or the other candidate. The number of such non-resident voters, postessing in many instances only just sufficient property to give them the framebise, is in certain counties very considerable. Thus, in North Durham, out of 13,000 electors, nearly 2,000 are nonresident; in Mid-Kent, out of 8,600 invested

that if household suffrage were applied on the same terms to boroughs and counties, the result would be that in the latter districts both the occupier and owner of a \$10 holding might cast a vote or the same piece of ground. This is a state of things wholly inconsistent with the spirit, though not with the facts, of British electoral reform, and it is claimed that residence ought, under all circumstances, to be made as essential a condition of the franchise in counties as it already is in boroughs. Few persons appreciate how many Englishmen now have two or more votes for members of Parliament. For example, a resident of Manchester may not only exercise the suffrage in that borough, but if he happens to own a freehold in Liverpool may vote a second time for southwest Lancashire. If, again, in the same borough a man owns other freehold property besides that on which he resides, he obtains a vote for the county as well as for the borough. In Scotland, however, by another curious anomaly in the British electoral system, a county vote cannot be obtained from any property whatever which is situated within the limits of a Parliamentary borough. To Americans it seems clear enough that a man should vote but once for members of the national Logislature, and that residence should be inseparable from the right of franchise. But this, as we have seen, is far from being an accepted principle in England: and therefore reforms which look reasonable enough to us may encounter serious difficulties and involve a thorough reconstruction of the electoral machinery. This is not the only problem which is ex-

pected to tax the ingenuity of the Liberal party, but which, from an American point of view, should be solved with the utmost ease and promptitude. We refer to a new distribution of seats in Parliament, since the present allotment unquestionably presents some flagrant incongruities. Ten members, for instance, are now sent to the House of Commons by 47,000 people living in ten small English and Irish boroughs, whereas only nine representatives are possessed by Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester, with an aggregate population of 1,350,000, and only eight are returned by four metropolitan constituencies, having nearly 1,700,000 inhabitants. Now, in the United States, we should remedy the mischless of such a situation by putting an end at once to the old distinction between boroughs and counties, and dividing the whole country into a given number of electoral districts all as nearly equal as possible in point of population. To us this eems the only course indicated by equity and dietated by common sense. Yet, strange to say, it is rejected in Great Britain by Conservatives and Liberals alike, even such a progressive and enlightened man as Prof. FAWCETT insisting on retaining the traditional discrimination between the two classes of constituencies. He is willing to mass a number of small English boroughs in a single constituency after the precedent set in Scotland, and he is willing to augment the number of members returned by metropolitan and other populous boroughs. But he declares that a parcellation of Great Britain into a number of equal electoral districts is out of the question. Nothing, he thinks, could be more unwise or impracticable in an old country, with its historical associations and its ancient traditions, than unnecessarily to widen the gulf which separates the new from the old order of things. It is really difficult for an American to extract any meaning whatever from such a statement. But we conclude. from other suggestions of Prof. FAWCETT. that he considers the trading and industrial classes ought to have specific representation in the Legislature, as distinguished from the land-holding class on the one hand, and the tenant farmers and agricultural laborers on the other. Indeed, he would take extra precautions to protect one integory of voters from interference at the hands of another. The large towns of recent growth, for example, which have not yet been mercial affairs of the three interior cities, made boroughs, and which at present vote as parts of counties, he would wholly divorce from the rural electors by merging them in | for its transportation overland by rail. ome adjacent borough. It is obvious that my attempt at new distribution, conducted on such principles, must entail an endless amount of bickering and heart-burning. Yet it is certain, from the declarations of

hance of adoption in the United Kingdom. When we call to mind such anomalies as these just noted, some of which are pronounced by the most keen-sighted and least bigoted of Englishmen inseparable from the British Parliamentary system, we can see that the Liberals have no light task before them if they attempt to carry out their pledge of electoral reform.

advanced Liberals, that our own simple

expedient of equal electoral districts has no

Our Domestic Commerce.

Some remarkable changes are taking place in the movements of the internal commerce of the United States, and some official data lately published at Washington throw light on the conditions controlling these trade currents.

By noting the direction of these main channels of traffic, and the volume of commodities transported over them, we may form an approximative notion of our internal trade. Its value, we need not say, is vastly greater than that of all our foreign commerce. The market value, for instance, of the freight conveyed between Philadelphia and Pitteburgh during a single year has exceeded that of the imports into the United States from foreign countries. The manufactured products of three interior cities, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, whose domestic merchandise finds its way. for the most part, into the States south of the Ohio, were appraised in 1878 at \$294,-000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the estimated worth of all the imports into this country from foreign parts.

It is found impossible to apportion the value of our internal commerce by States or by secions, so closely intermingled and so regardless of State lines are the great currents of the ridiculous mutton-chop whiskers retrade. Nevertheless, an interesting Illustration may be drawn from the relative number of freight cars employed by the railroads. According to Mr. H. V. Poon. who discusses the subject in his railroad manual for 1879, the whole number of freight | on the chiu as we see it in some ancient porcars in the United States is 423,013. Of these 48 per cent, belong to companies in | the face be benefited by such an extension; the Middle States, 35 fper cent, to corporations in the West and the Southwest, while 7 per cent, are assigned to New England, 6 per cent, to the Southern States, and 4 per cent, to companies in the Pacific States | whiskers give the human face, there and the Pacific railroads. It must, of course, be borne in mind that a much larger amount of traffic is transported with a given numher of cars on the great trunk lines connecting the Western States with the At- partial observer of them; but good taste lantic seaboard than on the railroads of other States.

It appears that seven-eighths of the surplus products of the trans-Mississippi States, north of Arkansas, now cross the Mississippi River on railroads at and bewith the suffrage, some 1,100 never spend an tween St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., a tendency to get fat toward middle life; yet may be, there are thousands of men and hour within its borders, except when they and are forwarded directly east to markets

year 1878 the whole volume of tonnage moved eastward by rail across the upper Mississippi between the points specified was 3,554,000 tons. This was equivalent to an increase of 52 per cent. over the traffic of 1875, and such a gain is the more noteworthy because during the Season of 1878 there was an almost total failure of the wheat crop in northern Iowa and Minnesota. The quantity of merchandise, not including lumber, which reached St. Louis by river from the north during 1878 was only 174,000 tons, exhibiting a decrease of 12 per cent. in three years. It follows that the tonnage moved east by rail from the Northwest is now some twenty times the tonnage moved south by river. Twenty-five years ago the entire trade of the country bordering on the Mississippi above St. Louis was confined to that waterway, and that city was its principal emporium. At the present time, on the other hand, the chief value of the upper Mississippi as a highway of commerce consists in the fact that it affords precious facilities for the raiting of lumber from the pineries of Wisconsin. The total lumber business transacted on this section of the great river amounted to 1,350,000,000 feet during the year 1878, of which 94 per cent. was landed at river towns above St. Louis, while only 6 per cent, reached that city.

One effect of these all-absorbing east and west currents of trade has been a profound change in the course of the internal commerce of the region lying south of the Ohio River and of the State of Missouri. The States which we have in view are Kentucky Tennessee, northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas The cities of St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati now control at least two-thirds of the trade of this whole section in general merchandise, and must henceforth be ac-counted its chief commercial entrepôts. For this business they have had to compete with Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston, but in the competition the three interior cities possess an important advantage in their rapidly expanding manufacturing industry. A striking proof of the change which has occurred in the trade channels is the rapid growth in the shipment of cotton from the cotton-growing States to or through St. Louis, Louisville, or Cincinnati, and thence over the east and west trunk lines to Atlantic seaports and to manufactories in the Eastern States. The whole number of bales received from the South in the three Western cities above named in the year ending Aug. 31, 1879, exceeded 777,000, as against 2,131,000 received in the great Gulf ports of New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston, A. large portion of the State of Texas is now in closer connection with ... Louis by means of postal and transportation facilities than with New Orleans. The latter city will however, probably become a more formidable competitor for the trade of Texas, upon the completion of the direct rail lines to Houston, at which point connection will be made with the railroad system of that State On the other hand, the city of Cincinnati will, in all likelihood, considerably enlarge her southern commerce as a result of th recent completion of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to Chattanooga, Tenn., at which

From the above data it is clear that among the most important phenomena of our internal commerce are the two trade currents, which have acquired extraordinary momentum during the past three years, that, namely, moving eastward across the upper Mississippi, and that moving southward from the line of the Ohio River to the Gulf States. As regards the latter channel of traffic, we may note further that at present the value of merchandise shipped south from St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati largely exceeds the value of the goods forwarded from the south to the cities mentioned. Balances are now adjusted mainly through the trade of those entrepôts with the Atlantic scaports. The opinion is confidently expressed, however, by persons conversant with the comthat their cotton trade will signally increas as a result of the extension of the facilities

point it connects with the railroads of the

south Atlantic and Gulf States.

To a Young Friend who is Anxious to Raise a Moustache.

The questions propounded to us in the following letter seem to rise in the minds of a good many young men. At any rate, they are frequently asked by our esteemed correspondents, and doubtless numerous youth are deeply interested in the subject to which they relate, though they may keep their anxiety a secret which they are too shy to intrust even to an editor. It is, therefore, important that we should give careful answers to our young friend, whose letter reads as follows:

"Sin: What will cause a heavy growth of hair on the face and lip? Have hair restoratives any effect on the face as well as on the head? Am in my twenty-second year, and my boyish looks are an impediment to my marrying. Can you prescribe anything to help nature along and not injure the skin! Please give me some advice on the subject and oblige "A CONSTANT BEADER."

The ambition to wear a manly appearance, provided it is accompanied by the purpose to actually be manly, is one of the most laudable which can possess the youthful mind. And unquestionably a handsome, vigorous moustache does much to set off the matured masculine countenance. Custom. may forbid clergymen from letting the hair grow on their upper lips, though of late years even some ministers have taken to cultivating moustaches which excite the admiration of their flocks. Waiters and coachmen, too, may not be allowed the satisfaction of letting nature adorn their faces with hair after its own fashion. But nearly all other men nowadays, the exceptions not including any men of taste, look upon a moustache as essential to a fashionable appearance, while the more cultivated deem s handsome beard indispensable to the symmetry of the manly face,

The growing refinement of the times is compelling the abandonment of such odious shaping of the growth of hair as the vulgar chin whiskers, the suggestive goatee, and quire. There was an old navy rule requiring shaving down to a line from the mouth to the lower tip of the ear, and this may have started the chin whiskers, which seem traits looks very well, provided the shape of but the geatee is usually far from comely, expression to the countenance. But for the is nothing to be said in extenuathem on Prince ALBERT, perhaps because wifely affection made her a very never presided over their introduction. and the Prince of Wales shows he has a better eye for symmetrical effect by setting Englishmen the example of wearing the full beard. The Prince does not look like a man | ity than as a proof of wisdom. Weak and imof remarkable intelligence, and he inherits his later photographs show him to be a very

beard of which his future subjects have reason to be proud, and which they may well imitate.

Handsome beards and moustaches are very frequent in Parliament nowadays, but only thirty years ago, even in England, a man with a moustache was looked upon with suspicion, and the wearers of beards were regarded as eccentric characters or dangerous social revolutionists. There was once a proverb in England that "beard natural, more hair than wit." And yet now if England was without the brains in the heads of its beard wearers, it would have parted with a large share of its wisdom.

But this does not directly answer our young friend. We merely present the facts to encourage him to go ahead with the raising of that moustache in spite of difficulties, and to indicate the end he should strive to attain and the errors he should by all means avoid. But he must be patient. At 22 the time may lag for him, but if he waits, it will soon go only too fast, especially if he has much work to do. Moreover, among our people, it is not common for the moustache attain very considerable proportions at his age. Sometimes even boys two or three years short of their majority will excite the envy of their comrades by having a real excuse for using the razor; but they are the exceptions, and at 40 the youth whose faces were smooth at their age may excel them in the beauty of their moustaches. It isn't always those that grow earliest that attain the most graceful luxuriance.

As to the unguents of which he speaks, we can give him no definite information from actual experience. But they are advertised so extensively that they must have been tried by many boys and young men, and perhaps he can find out how they have worked by inquiring among his youthful friends; that is, if they will tell. Our impression however, is that they won't help him very much, though the old Roman boys, anxious for beard and moustache, used to rub their chins and cheeks with oil. But we never heard of anybody who was successful in forcing a lively growth by that means.

And, anyway, it isn't worth while to try to do it. Even in the matrimonial contest our young friend's chances of winning a desirable bride will not be lessened by his leaving his moustaches to grow in the ordinary way, while if he gave too much thought to it his courting might be marred by his preoccupation. We should imagine that a young fellow engrossed in forcing the growth of his moustache would not be able to conceal the secret of his efforts from the keen eyes of his lady friends. Then they might laugh at him among themselves instead of admiring his manly looks.

A Cry from the Deep.

Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER is anxiously calling from the depths of despair to know what the Republican party can say for itself if, after all its declarations against a third term, it puts Gen. GRANT in nomina tion. Says Mr. CHANDLER:

" If GRANT is our candidate, what shall we say when our own resolutions of 1875 and 1876, unanimously passed, are huried at us by the Democratef I have then here. In January, 1875, we declared 'our unaiterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term.' Not satisfied with that, even after President Gazar had clined another nomination, we, in January, 1876, said We reaffirm our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term. With the small Re-publican majority we have in New Hampshire, those who advocate Grast's nomination should tell us what reply we shall make in our papers and on the stump to those emphatic utterances."

We fully agree with Mr. CHANDLER that the Republican party will be put in a pretty tight place by the nomination of Gen. GRANT. All its positive assertions made four years ago are shown to mean nothing. A party of so many principles must necessarily be a party of no principle. Blow hot to-day; blow cold to-morrow;

this is the Republican creed of the present The patriotic heroic Republican party of

the war has degenerated into a party abandoned in principle and hungering only for Such a party deserves defeat.

College Preceptors Neglecting a Duty.

The orthodox members of the faculty of Yale College are much opposed to the use of HERBERT SPENCER'S works as text books in that institution. They regard his theories as false and their influence as tending to infidelity; but, at the same time, they ac knowledge that he reasons with so great force and plausibility that it is not safe to let young men incur the danger of being corrupted by him.

Similar views, according to a report lately published in the Herald, are entertained by the heads of the two principal colleges in this city. The Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Chancellor of the New York University, has declared that rather than introduce SPENCER's books into the university he would resign his Chancellorship, and he compares their author to the devil, in respect of his power of mind and ability as a writer. President BARNARD of Columbia College takes a like position, and supports it by citing a fact from his own experience:

"A friend of mine, who has for many years held con sistently, firmly, and with the simplicity of conscien-tious conviction the great doctrine of the immortality of the soul, has had his faith in that doctrine so completely shaken by the perusal of Spancau's books and works of a similar character, that he is the most miserable of men, and is at present quite unable to get back again to that simple faith which gave him such spiritual repose.

And, with Dr. CROSBY and the orthodox Yale Professors, he is unwilling to expose the minds under his care to this injury. We give entire credit to these respectable gentlemen for honesty of conviction and of purpose. They mean, doubtless, what they say, and really believe SPENCER's writings to be hostile to the preservation of religious faith. But we cannot concede to them the possession of the courage which befits their office of guardians and instructors. They seem rather to prefer their case and comfort to the fulfilment of a troublesome duty. Can it be that, so long as the students in their colleges do not b come infidels while they remain there, these divines and teach-

ers are indifferent to their subsequent fate? Excluding Spencer's works from the college precincts does not blot them out of existence, nor prevent the opinions they teach to have been a Yankee invention. The tuft from circulating in the world. The most it can effect is to keep the student in ignorance of their contents until he has left the shelter of the college walls. Then he will encounter, without warning and without and frequently it imparts a Mephistophelian | preparation, sophisms which Dr. Barnard says could not be withstood by a faith held Scotch-terrier look which the mution-chop | for many years consistently, firmly, and with the simplicity of conscientious conviction. The wolf is prowling about the door tion. Queen Victoria may have liked and preying upon the full-grown sheep, but the tender lambs are none the less to be sent forth unarmed and unprotected!

A further mischief is likely to result from this shirking of duty. The refusal of these college instructors to meet " PENCER's infidelity, and grapple with it, will be regarded by the world rather as a confession of incapacmature as the minds of college students women just as weak or just as immature as visit it to record their vote. It is plain in this country or in foreign lands. In the good looking fellow, and to have grown a they are, but who, besides, are destitute of

the intellectual skill imparted by college training. Arguments which are not refuted to the satisfaction of scholarly minds, however youthful, may well be regarded, by persons still less competent to deal with them, as unanswerable. Not merely the honor of a few college officials, therefore, but the safety of the whole fabric of religious doctrine, is involved in the matter, while the position taken in the three colleges we have mentioned is well calculated to alarm both laity and clergy. When men of the learning and ability of President PORTER, Dr. Choshy, and Dr. Bannard publicly declare that they know not how to deal with SPENCER so as to satisfy their pupils, they thereby proclaim themselves to be either timid, indolent, or incompetent defenders of

the truths they profess to maintain.

The memorable six-day foot race came to an end last night, and the final day was remarkably interesting, although the issue of the contest was no longer doubtful. The eight left of the original eighteen starters were on the track. the painfully used-up appearance of most of them attesting the severity of their work. Nevertheless, the zeores of all were remarkably good for a sixh day's performance, and all were warmly applauded-Hant, the finest pe destrian ever seen, walking as if on parade; Pronam pegging away persistently, like HAZAEL, not beautiful to look at, but wonderful to go; Dobles, whose debut in six-day walking has been so brilliant; Howard, who made a surprising score from Friday at midnight to yesterday noon; ALLEN, who has stuck to his work under difficulties with great resolution; KROHNE, whose angular efforts to keep his place yesterday were painful; Williams, the modest colored man, who was content to get "what the great rulahs leave," and found that they had left very little; finally, Hanwarer, whose plucky struggle for 450 miles was a feature of the race. The crowds that gathered through the week, not only at the scene of the contest but around the street builetins, showed with what popular interest its progress was watched-an interest hardly surpassed at the time of the last international race for the ASTLEY belt.

Now that New York has added an art museum to her previously acquired facilities for public culture, the next thing in order is a free library, to be open to all comers from early morning until bedtime. Such a library would supply a need of the busyllfe of the metropolis that is not met, by the Mercantile, the Astor, or stitutions are in their several ways.

Vegetarians have long flourished in the world, in many lands and ages, but in England they have lately organized themselves into an association, with initiation ceremonies, vows badges, tassels, degrees, and other details of a regular sect or society. They are beginning also to greatly favor marrying within their qually yoked together with unbelievers in the regetable diet. They call themselves akreophagists, or non-flesh eaters; the outside world more commonly calls them Danielites. If a long name was the thing desired. Nebuchadnezzar ites might perhaps have sufficed, in memory of the monarch who for a time was put out to a grass diet. The members forswear fish, fiesh, fowl, beer, spirits, and tobacco. Their places of resort are called Gardens of Eden; and although it is only three and a half years since the society was started, Gardens of Eden are said to have multiplied with rapidity. As Mr. RICHARDSON, the founder of the sect, not lone ago visited this country, it will not be surprising to find Gardens of Eden springing up here but butchers need feel no immediate alarm lest their occupation should be gone.

In his last harangue to his Boston disciples, the Rev. Jo Cook told, them about a book he had been reading on the cars. "It seemed devote a week to such literature. I should have come out of it half idiotic." This suggests an interesting question. What books does the Rev. Jo Cook read before getting off his alleged loctures?

The Republicans of the House, who used their every endeavor yesterday to force the Democrats into political debate on the Army bill, had their labor for their pains. Mr. Haw-LEY, SECOR ROBESON, Mr. CONGER, and Mr. Fave said some very provoking things, but the ocrats not to be provoked into me ply, greeted them with derisive laughter, and were masters of the situation.

How the Future Emperor of Austria Pro-

From the Landon Telegraph. The Archduke Rudolph proposed in person o Princess Stephanic of Belgium at an evening party given in his bouor at the Château de Laken, on March Among the amusements provided for their Majestics' guests were conjuring performances by the celebrated presting interpretain and a concert in the magnificent conservatory attached to the Castle. Matters had been so arranged that when the company were conducted from the saleon in which Herrmann had held his scance to the Winter Garden, the Archduke and the Princess were left together tite-a-tite for a few minutes.

As soon as they were alone the future Emperor-King approached her Royal Highness with a low and formal shelsance, saying, "Madam, will you take me for a husband!" to which plain question the Princess simply re plied, curtacying deeply, "Yes your Imperial Highness."
"Your Royal Highness's answer makes me supremely
happy," observed the Archduke. "And I," rejoined Princess Stephanie, "promise that I will do my duty to ward you under all circumstances."

No more was said, but the youthful pair, arm to arm, coined the Royal circle in the Winter Garden, and the Archduke, leading his fair companion up to her father addressed King Leopold as tollows: "Sire, I have with your Majesty's permission begged the Princess Stephanie to bestow her hand upon me. It is my happy privilege o inform you that my petition has been granted." rejoice, Monseigneur," replied the King, " to greet you as my son-in-law," The Princess embraced her mother, and immediately afterward the Imperial Royal betrothal was announced to the assembled company.

Hean Newspaper.

From the Allany Ecening Journal There is one man in office in New York whom every one recognizes as being in his proper place—Allen Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works. He is neither lazy nor dishonest; but he has persistently refused to use his office as a hospital for political bummers. And this is a crime for which he is to be punished by removal, that the 800 employees of the department and the \$800,000 in salary may be divided between Tammany Hall and the other contracting party. This is one of the provisions of the proposed new charter, and there are several others

Gen. Tecumsch Sherman on Gen. Boynton. From an interview in the Post-Diepatch.

"What do you think of Secretary Schurz?" aink senurs—but then it don't make any differ is what I think. Schurz is a very able man ir cast you will tell me what you think of Gen. H. B. is point the General dropped the languid air with

this point the General dropped the langual air with the had been conducting his end at the convergence and said rather bester. The I will tell you or only che what I think on that person. He is a har a standarder. He is a marrial that can be bought sold like arcting to the more that can be bought sold like arcting to the more that can be bought whose there are more than the control of the said that the said that the said that had been the said that I repeated the said that may be the carried and the said with him. Then he threadened for and that had with him. Then he therefore detice that I had with him. Then he therefore in the landard had been said and nothing of the art.

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Vell. now, that is the queerest part of it. I have resem they had marrial the had have three witnesses to every last that I do and I dare him to come into court to sue mach him. I have three witnesses to every last that I do and I dare him to come into court to sue mach him. I have him to do it.

Such of selections are described as the said were read him. I have him to do it.

Such described the said were with most of them.

An American Scholar to Lecture in London.

From the Boroard Register,
John Fiske leaves, May 1, for London, where course of three levingers on "American Pointing of the above course of the section of the sectio

A Frank Opinion. From the Clerchand Hern'tl (Republican.)

THE SUN is a shrewd newspaper and earnestly devoted to the Democratic party—that is to say. The Sus has believed for some years, and believes now, that a national Democratic success would be of advan-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The English elections are nearly over and the result is so decisive that practically nothing remains of the struggle but the shouts of the victors and the groans of the vanquished. Probably there has never been an election in Great Britain of equal moment to that country and to Europe. needless to say that its progress has been watched with extreme anxiety by the political leaders of the great Continental nations. The return to office of the Liberals will set the powers that be" shaking in their shoes." In the United Kingdom the Conservative journals mosn over the inevitable dismemberment of the Church from the State and the disintegration of the empire, which, they declare, must follow on the carrying out of Mr. Gladstone's policy. That an attempt will be made to go on with the interrupted programme of reform is hardly to be doubted. Whether, if it is successful, the result would be a calamity or no, is a question which time alone can answer. With our experience of freedom in religious matters it may be surmised that the disestablishment of the English Church would prove less dangerous to the wolfare of the country than the Evangolical party now think. As an example of the meeting of extremes, it is curious to note that the parties most anxious for the separation of Church and State are the Ritualists and the Dissenters, the latter because they have no sympathy with the Church's polity, and the former because the State sadly interferes with their liberty in the matter of vestments, confessions, incense, candles, and the like. On the Continent, however, the uneasiness of

men like Bismarck rests on a much more comprehensive basis. It is of the most vital importance to them that the peace of Europe shall be maintained, and they could count on Lord Beaconsfield's readiness to aid them in their endeavors to check Russia in her southern and eastern movements. The English Conservative newspapers declare it to be probable that, in the face of actual danger of an invasion of the British Isles, Mossrs, Gladstone, Bright, sider it their duty to show fight; but that in no other emergency will they consider themselves bound to do more than give advice, even though all the rest of the world should be plunged into the horrors of war. Mr. Gladstone, they say, has gone so far in one of his recent speeches as to gratuitously insult Austria and to intimate that, in the by no means improbable contingency of a war between that empire and Russia, his good wishes will be with the latter power. The effect upon England of Mr. Gladstone's peace policy and abetting of the Czar must become clear before long, they argue, to the meanest capacity. The natives of British India will soon discover that England is no longer feared; they will reason that they, too, need be under no apprehension; and another Indian mutiny will be the resolt. In this lugubrious strain do the vanquished Conservatives moralize and prophesy.

The short period of repose that will intervene between the close of the elections and the meet ing of the new Parliament will be most grateful o the exhausted brains and strained vocal organs of the leaders of the two parties. The work Mr. Gladstone has gone through is astonishing. He made two speeches a day, on an average, and as the newspapers fully reported him, he could not make the same speech twice. With all Mr. Gladstone's fluency and originality, the mental wear and tear must have been enormous, and the physical exertion, to a man of his years, fully equal to that of the Oxford and Cambridge crows in their recent strug-The election has brought out the usual har-

est of caricatures and satirical poetry, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield serving as he principal targets. Mr. Gladstone's love for forestry furnishes the chief motif of the attacks on him. In one cartoon he is seen sitting astride of a bough and vigorously hacking away at it between bimself and the trunk. Another cartoon depicts him hewing away at the root of a rotten and tottering monarch of the forest, whose branches bear a strong resemblance to the Hebraic countenance of the Prime Minister. Another makes him swing his axe with much more danger to himself and friends than to the tree he is endeavoring to destroy. Another Conservative placard dresses Lord Hartington, Lord Derby, and Mr. Gladstone as the three witches in "Macbeth." pointing their skinny fingers at some invisible Banque. A Liberal artist returns the compliment by representing Beaconsfield as half man and half tree, surrounded by cornses slair by the depression of trade and taxation, with the inevitable Gladstone and his little hatchet advancing from the background. This is named "The Deadly Upas Tree." The "Jugor-naught" satiries the supposed alliance of conservatism with the brewing interest. The death-dealing car is constructed of beer barrels, and is being driven by Beaconsfield over the prostrate bedies of the workingmen. The Conservative artists offset this by depicting Mr. Lowe on his favorite bicycle, riding over mother workingman. Lord Derby is represented in a pitiable state, gazing with longing eyes at some second-hand clothes lately cast off by the Liberal party. Mr. Bright, in a broad-brimmed hat, sits on the touchhole of a cannon, defying Beaconsfield to fire it off. Sig Charles Dilke wheels along a barrow load of dynamite, with the avowed intention of destroying everything. Mr. Gladstone is also represented as walking across Hydo Park arm in arm with the Russian Bear.

The cup of joy of the Liberals is dashed with sorrow by the reflection that, when they come power, they will have no female head. Mrs. Gladstone does not count for much, and Lord Hartington is a bachelor. He is, however, a slave to duty, and will of course hasten to supply his deficiency in this respect when he can discover a lady equal to the emergency. One possessed with the needful qualifications is not to be picked up in every hedgerow. These qualifications are blue blood, good looks. gracious manners, common senze, clever or at least sprightly conversation, wealth, a genius for politics, and a constitution strong enough to endure late hours and stifling ballrooms. Lord Byron's statue is to be set up in that triangular piece of garden at the back of Apsley House, known as Hamilton place. It will

nearly face that statue of Achilles or Ajax defying the lightning (for to the public it may b either) which faces one on entering the park from Hyde Park corner. Now that the Queen has at last been induced to give her approval to the erection of this monument, perhaps Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who took so much inserest in resurrecting the Byron scandal, may be persuaded to take part in unveiling it. Prince Biamarck knows well how to frighten

ris countrymen into submission to his will. Because a majority in the Bundesrath vote he petulantly sends in his resignation to the Emperor. Strange to say, this brings everybody to his feet at once, and his resignation I refused, with every sign of fear that he may carry his threat into execution. There is no doubt that Bismarck's age and responsibilities are seriously affecting his health, and at any moment the iron Chanceller may have to do in solemn earnest what he has heretofore only threatened to do in order to carry his points. In the frivolity of its pleasures, New York may resemble Paris, but almost all of our conerse durés are sad men of business in business hours. In London there is no me dium between the gay man of pleasure, dividmeetings, and the man of thought who burns the midnight oil in study, or the man of politica who, as Lord Stanley once wrote, "sighs for the season and the sersion," In Paris the case is different. The capital of pleasure is also the capital of intellect, and the two go sympathetically and harmoniously together. Gambetta has his hours of fun, wherein he capers ike a schoolboy and discourses as energetically about the costumes of a prima donna as if he were addressing the Chamber of Deputies. Rénau is a ladies' man : Gounod is for ever fail-

just now the hero of an amusing lawsuft, which vill soon occupy the courts. A Mme. Salvini. a dramatic artist and ardent admirer of the patriot, employed a sculptor to model a bust of him and also one of herself in plaster, for which she was to pay only on condition that both busts were accepted by the jury of the Salon of 1879. They were so accepted and duly exhibited. But Gambetta, disgusted with the too-faithful representation of his appearance, insisted on the withdrawal of his bust, upon which the lady refused to pay the thousand

france agreed upon. Hence the suit.

Two of the memories of ancient Paris have had their annual celebration. The first was the Foire aux Jambons, certainly over a thousand years old; and the Gingerbread Fair of the Barrière du Trône is just over. Here assemble all that remain of the once great fraternity of jugglers, tumblers, wrestlers, cannon-ball tossors, dwarfs, glants, and imitation savages. But the fôte has lost a great deal of its former gavety and whim. The Paillasse of Scarron wears nowadays a dress coat, and Bétinet gambles on the Stock Exchange.

Mme, de Chevriers, the eldest daughter of the late Due de Persigny, is dead. She was the most charming of that eccentric family. Her mother is still remembered in London as the lady in the presence of the Queen at Albert Gate House. Her eccentricity was accounted for by the fact that she was the daughter of the Princesse de la Moskowa, who certainly was nearly crazy, and whose chief delight was to tose the furniture out of the window. The late Count de Persigny left a large collection of manuscript memoirs, which would be very interesting now if published. They would throw as much light on the second empire as Mme. de Rémusat has thrown on the First. They are said, among other things, to lay bare the secret workings of the Coup d'Etat, and hence are not likely to appear in print during the lifetime

of ex-Empress Eugenie. The Whitehall Review is responsible for the statement that "Mr. Vanderbilt, the well-known millionaire, is in Paris," in which case he is like Sir Boyle Roche's typical bird, and can be n two places at once. It is probably Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt who is meant; at any rate, the Recies goes on to say that the picture dealers there adore him, for he gives more than a fancy price for a picture when once he has made up his mind to become the possessor of it. He comes from San Donato, and this may account for the lavish way in which the United States Consul-General at Naples has been investing in cictures at the sale, for it is well known that that estimable functionary, all his virtues notwithstanding, is not blessed with a superabundance of cash.

The fêtes to be held in Brussels this year in connection with the first jubiles of the national ndependence promise to be quite historical. The Chambers have voted \$800,000 for the celebration in the capital alone, and all the principal Belgian cities are to have historical pareants, cavaleades, and all manner of games of their own. Among other things, a grand representation of a mediaval Kermesse is in prep-

The Whitehall Review, speaking of the numer of morganatic marriages and mésalliances contracted by members of royal and princely uses in Europe, says:

Borel's café, the Delmenico's of St. Petersburg, is rendered still more famous as the scene of a quarrel which arose two years ago between the Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg and the Prince of Oldenburg, son of Prince Peter. The quarrol was about a ballet dancer. who was present at the supper, but Prince Oldenburg was imprudent enough to aliude to Count Stregonoff, whose marriage with the Duke's mother, the Grand Duchess Mary, when she became a widow, had not put an end to the seandals created by her before. The Duke of Leuchtenberg took up the defence of his mother's name, and as a duel between two members of the imperial family was out of the question, they draw lots to determine which should commit suicide. The Prince of Oldenburg lost, and within twenty-four hours it was announced that he had died from a malignant attack of cholers. The Emperor did not allow post-mortem examination to be made and the truth of the whole affair is only now being

tardily cleared up. The theatres of Paris have been full of novelties. At the Theatre Français the resent re-monstrance of the Ministre des Beaux Arts has had the effect of suppressing for a time the lighter dramas lately in vogue there, and Racine's tragedy of "Britanuleus" has been pro-duced, with Mile, Favart in the role of Agrippine, and Mounet-Sully as Nevo. It is a new departure for Mile. Favart, who has hitherto played the amoureuses, and now represents a tragic mother. She is said to have been dreadfully frightened at first, although she has trodden the familiar stage of the Français three thousand times; but her success was complete.

At the Opera Company the interesting debut of Mmo. Maria Van Zandt, in "Mignon," has taken place. She is but 18 years old, and hor voice is fresh and youthful. Her performance is praised by the Paris journals, and a high position as an artiste predicted for her. The Odéon has at last produced the long-

looked for new historical play by Vicomte Henri de Bornier, who became celebrated by his famous piece of a few rears age, "La Fille de Roland," The new piece is called "Lee Noces d'Attila." and was considered so important that it has been months in preparation. As a work of art it is rather disconnected, and may be looked upon rather as a series of highly colored historical pictures than as a coherent drama. It is valuable as a study, but hardly nteresting as a play. It is full of allusions to the German war, and Attila is inferentially compared to Bismarck.

At the Theatre des Nations a five-act drams has appeared, "Les Amants de Feriore," by Jules do Marthold. It is a spirited and wellwritten piece, with a plot resembling that of Lord Byron's "Parisina." At the Chateau d'Eau, an old-fashioned five-

act drama called "La Roche aux Mouettes" 'Gull Rock ") has been reproduced. In London, Mr. Gye, of the Reyal Dallan Opera, has fesued his prospectus for the coming eason, but it is neither startling nor much ommented on. The operatic acason will be shorter than usual, and probably uneventful, Patti and Albani will both make their restrict

Sicolini heads the list of teners, of whom two Mutants will be M. Lagel and M. Orbot. Mile. eppina Malvezzi is to be the new contr For the boune bouche, here is an extra t from be London World; it shows that adventure in he old country is sometimes quite as formy as

g if adversaries on the unit particle biliware the Royal Butel and 2 and her you But the drafted three less call to make the property of the pr The London Touth, on the ether hand gets. even with the duction, which frequen it by observing tent the for entire Is appears that one of them, had a !! printed with Oxford 1, Cambridge 2. other with Cambridge 1. Octobe 2. Co papers, not quite so resultità to be the plates announcing the victory of the de-

and the other half with plates and victory of the light blues. N. L. T. ing in love and out again. These examples might be multiplied to infinity. Gambetta is and you avoid converges and parameter. No